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THE

HISTORY OF New-Hampshire, VOL. III.

Containing a geographical description of the State—with sketches of its natural history, productions, improvements, and present state of society and manners, laws and government.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, A. M.

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June 1. (epim 8 1aw2m)

ADVERTISEMENT.

I DO hereby give notice to all persons, not to credit any person or persons whatever on my account, otherwise in my name, or on my credit, without special order from under my hand authorizing the same, as I am determined not to pay any debt or debts contracted without such order being produced.

THOMAS JONES.

Frederick-Town, June 5, 1792. (cp4w)

THE following sections of the act entitled, "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned, are republished for the information of all persons, who, on the 29th day of June next (1792) shall be possessed of WINES.

AND be it further enacted, That all Wines which after the said last day of June next, shall be imported into the United States, shall be landed under the care of the inspector of the port where the same shall be landed, and for that purpose, every permit for landing any Wines, which shall be granted by a Collector, shall, prior to such landing, be produced to the said inspector, who, by endorsement thereupon under his hand, shall signify the production thereof to him, and the time when, after which, and not otherwise, on pain of forfeiture, it shall be lawful to land the said Wines. And the said inspector shall make an entry of all such permits, and of the contents thereof, and each pipe, butt, hoghead, cask, case, box or package whatsoever, containing such Wines, shall be marked by the officer under whose immediate inspection the same shall be landed, in legible and durable characters, with progressive numbers, the name of the said officer, and the quality or kind of Wine as herein before enumerated and distinguished. And the said officer shall grant a certificate for each such pipe, butt, hoghead, cask, case, box or package, specifying therein the name or names of the importer or importers, the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been imported, and the number thereof, to accompany the same whereforever it shall be sent. And if any pipe, butt, hoghead, cask, case, box or package, containing Wine, shall be found without such marks and certificates, the same shall be liable to be seized, and the want of such marks and certificates shall be presumptive evidence, that such Wine was unlawfully imported and landed."

"Sect. 11. And be it further enacted, That every person, who shall have in his or her possession, Wines which are intended for sale, in quantity exceeding one hundred and fifty gallons, shall prior to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof in writing at some office of inspection in the city, town or county where he or she shall reside, specifying and describing the casks, cases, boxes and other packages containing the same, and the kinds, qualities and quantities thereof, and where, and in whose possession they are; and the officer of inspection, at whose office such entry may be made, shall, as soon as may be thereafter, visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected, the Wines so reported, and shall mark, or cause to be marked, the casks, cases, boxes and packages containing the same, with progressive numbers, with the name of the person to whom the same may belong, the kind or kinds thereof, and words "Old Stock," and shall grant a certificate for each cask, case, box or package containing such Wine, describing therein the said cask, case, box or package, and the Wines therein contained, which certificate shall accompany the same, wherever it may be sent. And if any person who may have Wines in his or her possession for sale, shall not, prior to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof, as above directed, he or she, for such omission or neglect, shall forfeit and pay the value of the Wine omitted to be entered, to be recovered with costs of suit, for the benefit of any person who shall give information thereof, and the Wines so omitted to be entered, shall be forfeited."

(ept29)

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in jail, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by PEREGRINE LETHBRURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791. (cp 8w)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in February last, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair of homespun breeches, and a tow shirt; the fellow has a yellowish complexion, his height about five feet six or seven inches, very square made; has a mark along side of his nose, and one of his incisors has been burnt, which causes the sinews to draw.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and have all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT PEARCE.

Head Saffras, June 16, 1792. (*cp1m)



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

In committee of the whole, on the 2d section of the bill for calling forth the militia.

The amendment providing for the President's issuing a proclamation, under consideration.

MR. GOODHUE observed that the amendment appeared to him to require some amendment; for an insurrection may happen in a remote part of the union, and all the mischief completed before this proclamation could reach the spot.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed that the proclamation could reach the scene of action as soon as the order from the President for calling forth the militia could—therefore the objection applies to other parts of the bill.

Mr. Mercer supported the amendment, on precedent and by arguments drawn from facts and experience.

Mr. Livermore objected generally to any amendment to the bill; he doubted whether the Legislature of the United States had a right to authorize the President to call forth the militia, till some real necessity for the measure should exist.

Mr. Clark enquired whether the United States have a right to call on the justices of the peace to execute the laws of Congress—if they have no such right, the amendment so far as it respects those officers is nugatory.

Mr. White was in favor of the clause generally—but said he had no idea that the general government had any right to call on the officers of the particular States to execute the laws of the Union.

Mr. Gerry adverted to several parts of the constitution observed, that nothing could be plainer than this, that the general government had a right to require the assistance of the officers of the several State governments; for they have severally taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Kittera opposed the amendment, he thought the tendency of it, so far from operating to suppress insurrections would produce them in a much greater degree. He objected particularly to that part of the clause which required the proclamations being read in the hearing of the insurgents—he believed it was true that no advantage had ever in fact resulted from the practice.

It was then voted to strike out the latter part of the amendment which respects calling on the justices of the peace or the judges to read the proclamation.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

The process bill being brought in engrossed, and read, before the filling up the blanks Mr. Mercer moved to re-commit the bill, in order to restoring an amendment disagreed to in the House, which had passed unanimously in the committee of the whole; this amendment was to strike out the clause that authorizes the creditor to pursue his action till a tender of the

debt and costs, in gold or silver is made. This motion was founded on the particular circumstances of persons indebted to foreigners—it was said that the law with this clause in it, would annihilate the power of the several States to pass insolvent laws—and in consequence, those unfortunate debtors would be entirely in the power of a set of persons who retained the most rancorous enmity against the revolution, and the persons most conspicuous in their exertions to bring about that event. It was further said, that it vests a power in a merciless creditor to immure an unfortunate debtor within the walls of a prison for life; it confounds the unfortunate, with the vicious and abandoned—and extends a regulation designed originally merely to produce a full discovery and delivery of all the debtor's property, to a most unrighteous and unreasonable punishment, to the shortening of life, and to the injuring of society. It was further observed that its operation would place the citizens of the United States upon a very different footing from English debtors who owe money to the citizens of the United States; the treaty of peace which had been mentioned was concluded during the existence of those laws under which the British debtors enjoyed privileges which will by no means be reciprocal, should this clause be retained. It was also observed that if this law was passed, it would not be in the power of the Legislature to provide a remedy, as it would be an *ex post facto* law—it would place the debtors in a much worse situation than they were in at the time the contracts were made—by giving these foreign creditors an advantage which they did not contemplate at the time when the credit was given.

In opposition to the motion for recommitting the bill, it was contended that the creditors alluded to, had not discovered that rancorous and cruel disposition, in at least some of the States, which had been complained of—but on the contrary had treated their debtors in the most humane and generous manner; the provision contemplated by the bill is precisely the same with that contained in a law which has twice received the sanction of Congress under the new constitution—of which no complaint had ever been made—that to prescribe a different rule would excite great alarms and be attended with embarrassments and perhaps with injury to the debtor as well as to the creditor: To leave it optional with the debtor to say in what manner he will pay his debts—or to subject the creditor to the caprice of the several State governments whose laws may be founded on very opposite principles, will put it out of his power to get his debts paid agreeable to the treaty of peace; and therefore will be a virtual infraction of that treaty—the provision it was said, is strictly conformable to the letter of the constitution; uniformity in connection with justice was a principal object contemplated by the constitution—this was considered as one of its chief excellencies—but to say that foreign creditors shall be subjected to the legislative provisions of the several States which are known to clash, some of which have made paper a tender—others of which have depreciated paper in circulation, is to defeat every just expectation, founded on the treaty of peace and the constitution. It was urged that this clause ought to be retained on every principle of uniformity as a general provision. Nor could it be considered as an *ex post facto* law, since every contract would remain as it was, and always be determined according to its own principles, except by mutual consent this general provision should be reformed to.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

GOOD and evil are to be found in all societies, and it is in vain to seek for any spot where those ingredients are not mixed. I therefore rest satisfied, and thank God that my lot is to be an American farmer, instead of a Russian boor or an Hungarian peasant.

It is strange that misery, when viewed in others, should become to us a sort of real good; though I am far from rejoicing to hear that there are in the world men so thoroughly wretched. They are no doubt as harmless, industrious, and willing to work as we are. Hard is their fate to be thus condemned to slavery worse than that of our negroes. Yet, when young, I entertained some thoughts of selling my farm: I thought it afforded but a dull repetition of the same labors and pleasures. I thought the former tedious and heavy; the latter, few and insipid. But, when I came to consider myself as divested of my farm, I then found the world so wide, and every place so full, that I began to fear lest there would be no room for me. My farm, my house, my barn, presented to my imagination, objects from which I adduced quite new ideas, they were more forcible than before. Why should not I find myself happy, said I, where my father was before? He left me no good books, it is true; he gave me no other education than the arts of reading and writing; but he left me a good farm, and his experience: he left me free from debts, and no kind of difficulties to struggle with. I married, and this perfectly reconciled me to my situation. My wife rendered my house all at once cheerful and pleasing; it no longer appeared gloomy and solitary as before. When I went to work in my fields, I

worked with more alacrity and sprightliness. I felt that I did not work for myself alone, and this encouraged me much. My wife would often come with her knitting in her hand, and sit under the shady tree, praising the straightness of my furrows, and the docility of my horses.

This swelled my heart, and made every thing light and pleasant, and I regretted that I had not married before. I felt myself happy in my new situation, and where is that station which can confer a more substantial system of felicity than that of an American farmer, possessing freedom of action and thoughts, ruled by a mode of government which requires but little from us? I owe nothing but a pepper corn to my country, and due respect. I know no landlord but the Lord of all Land, to whom I owe the most sincere gratitude. My father left me three hundred and seventy-one acres of land, forty-seven of which are good timothy meadow, an excellent orchard, a good house, and a substantial barn. It is my duty to think how happy I am that he lived to build and to pay for all these improvements. What are the labors which I have to undergo? What are my fatigues when compared to his, who had every thing to do, from the first tree he felled, to the finishing of his house? Every year I kill from 1,500 to 2,000 weight of pork, 1,200 of beef, half a dozen of good wethers in harvest; of fowls my wife has always a great stock; what can I wish more? My hired labourers are faithful and healthy. By a long series of industry and honest dealings, my father left behind him the name of a good man. I have but to tread his paths to be happy and a good man like him. I know enough of the law to regulate my little concerns with propriety, nor do I dread its power. These are the grand outlines of my situation; but as I can feel much more than I am able to express, I hardly know how to proceed.

When my first son was born, the whole train of my ideas were suddenly altered. Never was there a charm that acted so quickly and powerfully. I ceased to ramble in imagination through the wide world. My excursions, since, have not exceeded the bounds of my farm; and all my principal pleasures are now centered within its scanty limits; but, at the same time, there is not an operation belonging to it in which I do not find some food for useful reflections. Yet how rude must the feelings of the farmer be who daily holds the ax or the plough! How much more refined, on the contrary, those of the European, whose mind is improved by education, example, books, and by every acquired advantage! Those feelings however, I will delineate as well as I can. When I contemplate my wife, by my fire side, while the either spins, knits, darns, or nurses our child, I cannot describe the various emotions of love, or gratitude, of conscious pride, which thrill in my heart, and often overflow in involuntary tears. I feel the necessity, the sweet pleasure, of acting my part, the part of a husband and father, with an attention and propriety which may entitle me to my good fortune.

It is true, these pleasing images vanish with the smoke of my pipe, but, though they disappear from my mind, the impression they have made on my heart is indelible. When I play with the infant, my warm imagination runs forward, and eagerly anticipates his future temper and constitution. I would willingly open the book of fate, and know in which page his destiny is delineated. Alas! where is the father, who, in those moments of paternal affection can delineate one half of the thoughts which dilate his heart? I am sure I cannot. Then again I fear for the health of those who are become so dear to me; and in their sicknesses, I severely pay for the joys I experienced while they were well. Whenever I go abroad it is always involuntary. I never return home without feeling some pleasing emotion, which I often suppress as useless and foolish. The instant I enter on my land, the bright idea of property, of exclusive right, of independence, exalts my mind. Precious soil, I say to myself, by what singular custom of law is it that thou wast made to constitute the riches of the freeholder? What should we American farmers be without the distinct possession of that soil? It feeds, it clothes us! from it we draw even a great exuberancy, our best meat, our richest drink; the very honey of our bees comes from this privileged spot. No wonder we should thus cherish its possession; no wonder that so many Europeans, who have never been able to say that such portion of land was theirs, cross the Atlantic to realize that happiness! This formerly rude soil has been converted by my father into a pleasant farm, and, in return, it has established all our rights. On it is founded our rank, our freedom, our power, as citizens; our importance, as inhabitants of such a district. These images, I must confess, I always behold with pleasure, and extend them as far as my imagination can reach; for this is what may be called the true and the only philosophy of an American farmer.

Bon Mot.—A wag having asserted in presence of a Knight, that F. R. S. to his name might be construed into FELLOW OF REMARKABLE STUPIDITY, instead of FELLOW of the Royal Society The honourable gentleman sagaciously took the hint, and had them expunged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 27.

THE losses of this empire sustained by the late bloody and expensive war, scarce half a century, supposing in at peace so long, would hardly be able to reimburse. But our troubles are not yet at an end—though released from the war with Austria and Russia, the Ottoman Government, from the revolt of numerous Pachas, is likely to be plunged into the greatest embarrassments, if not in complete ruin.—The principal of these revolters is Her Timur Khan, who, after muttering the Province he commanded, is now rapidly marching towards Bagdat, at the head of an immense army. Several Egyptian Beys have also wrenched the command from those who governed under the Grand Seignior; and the son of the late Pacha of Annappa, who was put to death by order of the Porte, and his head sent to Constantinople, is devastating the whole country of Cuban and Caucasus. These disasters have occasioned the Divan to assemble for several days past in order to devise measures to withstand, and to oppose the alarming inroads of the revolters.

WARSAW, March 20.

The sitting of the Diet, which is just begun, is rendered auspicious by the unanimity with which the Dietines have approved and accepted the constitution of May 3, 1791. The Marshal of the Crown, in a very elegant speech, congratulated the Assembly and the Nation upon the harmony which subsisted in the realm, in which he said the finger of Providence was so visible, that he could do no less than propose the 3d of May next, to be celebrated in the most solemn manner as a day of thanksgiving, and that on that day the 1st stone of a church should be laid to be consecrated to Divine Providence. To render the ceremony the more august, M. Malachouky proposed, that the Deputies sent by the Dietines to prevent thanks for the new constitution be received that day. Prince Sapieha, Marshal of Lithuania supported the proposals of his colleague in a speech more energetic, if possible, than that of the Marshal of the Crown, in which he expatiated at large upon the establishment of the new constitution without trouble or bloodshed; and after acknowledging the obligations that the nation is under to the King (next to the supreme Being) he thanked his Majesty particularly on the part of his province, and assured him that Lithuania would yield to no part of the realm in attachment, fidelity and gratitude.

COPENHAGEN, March 17.

By the late accounts from St. Croix, in the West-Indies, we learn that the abundant rains which have fallen in that island, gave the planters hopes of a plentiful crop of sugar, which is already calculated at 17,000 hog-heads. The importation during the five last years from Saint-Croix, into this kingdom, amounted to 57,720 hog-heads, viz. 16,587 in 1787, 16,876 in 1782, 7252 in 1789, 9962 in 1790, 3043 in 1791. The annual consumption of that article in Denmark, and the provinces belonging to it, is about 16,000 hog-heads.

PARIS, April 10.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, April 2.

The Minister at War read a letter from Marshal Luckner, complaining of the detachments that had been made from his army, and the various articles that were wanting to enable him to act, in case of a war, with the necessary vigour and promptitude.

The minister then stated the measures taken, and the orders he had given, previous to the arrival of the General's letter, to remove the causes of complaint.

April 11. The Assembly decreed, that no public creditor shall be entitled to claim any payment, without first proving, that he has paid his patriotic contributions.

April 16. The President informed the assembly, that M. Duranthon, minister at the head of the law department, and keeper of the state seal, desired to be heard, and leave being

granted, he made the following speech.

"None have more ardently wished for the revolution than myself; and none have served the cause with more sincerity and attachment. Devoid to solitude, I only emerged from it, when liberty, attacking despotism, called all her sons to support the conflict, and accelerate the triumph—my whole life has been consecrated to the propagating and pursuing of the principles of equality, to which I shall ever remain unalterably attached. I shall be first, gentlemen, to impeach myself to you, and to all France, should I ever deviate from these principles, or forget that it is my duty carefully to watch that no infringement or attack be made on the constitution of the kingdom. I should not have hesitated to refuse the perilous post with which I am intrusted, if I could have cherished the hope that another citizen might have been chosen in my stead, equally devoted to the new order of things. I hope, therefore, I shall be excused for being more alarmed at the incivism of a man of learning, than at the want of talents in a virtuous citizen. However deficient I may be in learning and capacity, I shall never be wanting in zeal and attention; and if I should not retire worthy of your regret, at least I shall not withdraw with the indignation of an upright man."

The assembly ordered the minister's speech to be printed, and afterwards distributed throughout the kingdom.

DUBLIN, April 18.

The French have deliberated long on the call of the public for war; but that they will go into the country of their enemies if war should be determined, is certain. They expect to conquer with their swords, and to win the nations by their opinions. Polyglott editions of the French constitution, are now printing to a great extent in Paris, and these are to be circulated wherever the French armies go. A volley of them, the Parisians say, will be more dangerous to despotism, than the fire of all the artillery in Europe.

Monday se'nnight, at a numerous meeting of the Protestant inhabitants of Carrickfergus, at the parish church, a sum of money was unanimously voted for the repair of the dissenting meeting house, and for that of the Roman Catholic chapel.—A pleasing prospect of increasing liberality, and consequently rising prosperity.

TRALEE, (Ire.) March 30.

The following most extraordinary circumstance happened a few days ago:—On the 24th and 25th inst. the lake of Farrentooreen, near Killorglin, one mile in circumference, totally disappeared, a cavern having opened and swallowed it in. This body of water has not yet disembogued in that neighbourhood, or any place that we have heard of. The lake was very remarkable for the quantity and goodness of trout, not even one of which remained, having all been precipitated into the earth with their element.

EDINBURGH, April 12.

Scotland in general, and Edinburgh in particular, was never in such a flourishing state as it has been for these two years last past. If it was not for the high price of provisions, which will, and has raised the mechanics wages, it would bid fair for outstripping the East-India people in the muslin trade; many new articles of manufacture have also been begun at Edinburgh; pin-making, buckle and button manufactories are erecting there by different people; Silk flouremine, and silk napkin manufactories, have also been lately erected at Edinburgh. Mills for spinning cotton by water have been erected at Perth and Kirkaldy. At Aberdeen, Banff, and Leven, mills for spinning flax or linen yarn by water have also been erected. At Lanart, a mill for weaving has been erected, and is now filling with looms. The export of English and Scotch goods from Clyde to America, has increased every year since the end of the war.

LONDON, April 24.

In the charge given by Sir Nash Grose, to the Grand Jury, at the Gloucester assizes, his lordship dwelt

with peculiar force on three commitments for manslaughter, which appeared in the calendar. The frequency of this crime, he said, was to be ascribed in a great measure, to the encouragement of late years given to boxing. It was sometimes productive of the deeper guilt of murder; and always the source of gambling, idleness, and profligacy; but the greatest mischief was, its tendency to render the minds of the common people barbarous and revengeful: it imparted to them a degree of hardness and insensibility, that unfits them for those duties which ought to reign in the character of a people professing Christianity. His lordship therefore recommended to the magistrates a due exertion of their authority, to remove an evil pregnant with consequences so inconvenient and so fatal.

The following is a copy of the decree passed by the National Assembly, in consequence of the landing of 217 rebel negroes from St. Domingo upon the island of Jamaica:

"The National Assembly, considering that the nation desire to support with the English that peace, good harmony, and fraternity, which ought to unite free people, and looking upon the landing 217 negro slaves in the port of English Bay, by Capt. Colmin, of the Emanuel, to be against his orders, and an infringement of the rights of nations, decree—

1st. "That the king be desired to give the necessary orders for arresting the said Capt. Colmin, and prosecuting him according to law.

2d. "That the King be also desired to take the speediest method to settle the indemnity due to the English nation, and to assure them that the French nation disapprove of the conduct of Capt. Colmin."

We are concerned to find from the country prints, that Cock-Fighting is still encouraged among people who call themselves gentlemen. This remnant of barbarity accounts for the ferocious conduct of the lower order of people, when roused to disturb the peace of the public. Warwickshire is famous for savage sports of this nature.

A number of the French Priests and Monks who consider the new constitution of the clergy as sacrilege, have taken refuge in Russia, where the Empress orders them to be received with peculiar favor.

The account of the engagement between the French and English frigates in the East-Indies, was received in such a manner as to shew that the French Ministry with nothing less than a quarrel with this country, and do not even desire to justify the conduct of their own officers, if they shall appear to be in the wrong.

The niece of Voltaire is reported to manage very ill the village of Ferney, which he left to her. She exacts exorbitant rents, which distress the honest poor, and afford the adventurous an opportunity of cheating her. Lately, upon a report that she was dead, half the fuel in Ferney was consumed in bonfires.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) April 21.

At no time since the fatal 23d of Aug. 1791, have the affairs of Hispaniola been in a more distracted state than they are at the present moment. The innumerable factions, into which the people are divided, weaken every effort for the general good, and all is confusion and dismay.

In answer to a late application, made by the Colonial Assembly to M. Blanchelande, to head a body of men in an enterprize against the common enemy, he tells them, in a strain of the keenest irony, that he is astonished at their request, and asks what new disorders have arisen, as their reports to the parent state have uniformly spoken of peace and tranquility; and adds, that this is the first time he had heard they possessed a militia, with an intention to combat.

The situation of the town of Cape-Francois is, by the last advices from that quarter, reported to be so perilous, that in the dark nights the centinels are sometimes stabbed at their posts; so great is the temerity of the revolters, encouraged without doubt by the discord and disunion which reign among the inhabitants.

It is said that, amongst the people of colour, in the neighborhood of Port-au-Prince, are a number of white officers, who, being of the aristocratic party, became obnoxious to the resentment of their fellow citizens, and, unable to escape from the island, thought proper to take refuge among the insurgents.

MAY 12.

A negro man named Ferror, supposed to be a native of St. Kitt's, and who declares himself to be free, was apprehended in this town a day or two since, and committed to the work house, where he is now closely confined. This fellow is lately from Hispaniola, and performed a very active part in the late dreadful outrages in the vicinity of St. Marc.

The Spanish court is said to disapprove very highly of the conduct of the Spanish Governor of St. Domingo, towards the French who applied for protection. A severe reprimand and fresh orders have been sent to him.

We are sorry to understand that the jealousy of the Spanish merchants hath, at length, driven Mr. Philip Alwood from the Havannah, and that he has embarked for Cadiz. He had a fair prospect of accumulating a very handsome fortune by factorage in the Guinea trade, the envy of his rivals put a final stop to his progress.

Of all the objects under the Sun no one is so hateful in the sight of a Spaniard as the French flag. Greatly as they are in want of Negroes at the Havannah, they will not suffer one slave vessel, bearing that flag to enter the Port. Two very large ships, full of negroes, lay off the mouth of the Moro, a week or two since, for two days, and, though they fired several guns, and exhibited many other signals of distress, were compelled to depart, without having obtained permission to land even one man.

BOSTON, JUNE 16.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

At the semiannual meeting of the Humane Society of this Commonwealth, on Tuesday, the 12th inst.—a Letter from the President of the National Assembly of France, was communicated by M. DE LE TOMBE, in which the respect shewn by this Society to M.

JULIEN, JEAN DU RUTOIR in presenting him with a golden Medal, for his successful exertion to save the lives of Daniel Peirce, and three other men, who were shipwrecked near Nantucket Shoals, was gratefully acknowledged. To this Letter a committee was appointed to write an answer, which will pass through the hands of the Hon. Consul to the President.

PARIS, 24th November, 1791.

THE National Assembly, to whom I have imparted the letter which you directed to me, has given deserved applause to the behavior of M. DU RUTOIR, and has desired me to testify to him its satisfaction thereupon, and to forward to him the honourable Medal, which has been decreed for him by the HUMANE SOCIETY of Massachusetts.

The National Assembly at the same time directed me to write to you, and to express how sensible it was to the earnest care taken by that Society to reward in so flattering a manner a French citizen. The happy revolution which has been effected in this empire, will draw more closely those ties which had already united the American and French nations: Thus linked together, in spite of the distance which separates them, they will have but one and the same spirit, and will be in no competition but in those virtues, which the love of liberty and patriotism inspire. The whole world will be solicitous to pay a just homage to the benevolent citizens, who impelled by the generous ardor of rendering themselves useful to their fellow men, have formed an association under the sublime title of the HUMANE SOCIETY of MASSACHUSETTS—instituted to relieve the unfortunate, and to reward those who imitate its noble intention.

The Representatives of the French nation do solemnly undertake, in the name of their constituents, the same engagement, and the whole nation, free hereafter from the yoke which restrained its native benevolence, will form one philanthropic society, which will keep up, with that of Massachusetts, a happy intercourse of virtues.

and fraternal regard, which no other interests will ever be able to interrupt. This is the vote of the National Assembly, and you, Sir, are requested by them to communicate these sentiments to the HUMANE SOCIETY of Massachusetts.

The President of the National Assembly.
(Signed) GRENOT VAUBLANC.
Published by order of the Humane Society,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Rec. Sec'y.

BALTIMORE, June 15.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

"Every man, who is able to tell that two and two make four, must see that Congress have given great encouragement to American fruit and grain spirits, by the excise-law. Foreign grain spirits are to pay twenty-eight cents per gallon, and foreign spirits of all other kinds twenty-five cents per gallon, though spirits made of fruit and grain in the United States are to pay only seven cents. The least difference is eighteen cents—average duty of foreign spirits before the adoption of the federal constitution was not more than six cents upon foreign, so that the least difference against foreign spirits is now twelve cents more than it used to be under the State Governments.—Congress have made a difference in favour of Spirits made of native materials, by laying three cents more on Molasses-Spirits. No State ever gave this encouragement to Spirits made out of the produce of our farms, over Spirits made from foreign materials."

NEWBERN, (N.C.) June 9.

The Circuit Court of the United States adjourned yesterday. In the course of the term, Edward Jones and Edward Graham, Esquires, were admitted as Counsellors.

On Thursday last, Nathan alias William Round, stood his trial on an indictment for piracy, and was acquitted.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.
MR. FENNO,

THOSE who peruse your paper with impartiality observe, that you never appear to be illiberal except when you inadvertently adopt sentiments, or make quotations from the *National Gazette*.—What you remarked the other day in respect to foreigners, was not strictly proper or decent; but considering from whom the sentiment was borrowed, you had reason to suppose it would be agreeable. In this you were mistaken. A Bostonian has no privilege to attack or even to retort upon others—he ought always silently to suffer abuse. The *Gazette* of June 25th, has justly reproached you for applying to your political opponents the precise terms which they constantly bestow upon the most respectable characters. Instead of following their example, it may be useful for you to consider, that a gentleman can have no sufficient apology for adopting scurrilous language on any occasion. Even a scurrilous reproach of such indiscretions will be read with pleasure, especially if it be contemporaneous with the character of its author, and do not offend against those principles of unity, congruity and design, which are capable of bestowing a kind of beauty on objects which, separately considered, are hateful and deformed.

A. B.

Philadelphia, June 27.

The Constitution of Kentucky was finally ratified by the Convention of Danville, on the 26th day of April last. The first Legislature was to meet at Lexington, on the 4th instant. Isaac Shelby, Esq. is elected Governor.

We learn from Windsor, (Vermont) that on the evening of the 20th ultimo, the Distillery and Brewery in Middlebury, belonging to Mr. Rosar, was consumed by fire, supposed to have been communicated from the chimney. A large quantity of Grain, Brandy, Gin, Porter, and other liquors, were likewise consumed. The building was 150 feet in length, and completely finished—equal in value and convenience to any in America. Fortunately, the people who slept in the building escaped unhurt. The damage is estimated at three thousand pounds. Large sums of money have been subscribed, to assist in rebuilding the house.

By late accounts from Hispaniola, it appears that M. BLANCHET, the French governor, entertained apprehensions of hostile designs on the part of their neighbors, the English at Jamaica—in consequence of an increase in the armaments at that place—Two regiments, in addition to the troops already there, being ordered from Nova-Scotia—but it is most probable the object of the British is to preserve the peace of their own island.

The Assembly of Jamaica have rescinded the loan of £10,000, to the government of St. Domingo, made some time since—the said government having declined the acceptance thereof.

Some counterfeit certificates of the funded debt of Pennsylvania having been lately detected, the public have been cautioned by the Comptroller General to beware of such as may be offered for sale.

A Savannah paper of the 17th of May, contains the following:—"The subscriber thinks it his duty thus early to inform his friends, that he declines standing a poll, at the ensuing election, for a member to Congress. JAMES JACKSON.

The State of Connecticut, according to some late resolutions of the legislature, is taking measures to carry the law of the United States for regulating the militia, into execution.

Sunday last was drowned in the Schuylkill, near this city, Mr. JOHN BROWN, a native of Ireland—educated in France—whose premature fate is greatly regretted by his acquaintance, and lamented by his friends.

By late accounts from Ireland, it appears that a spirit of candor, urbanity and benevolent citizenship, pervades the various sects and denominations of persons throughout the kingdom. This union and coalition is absolutely necessary to precede those exertions for a redress of grievances which have hitherto failed for want of harmony and a consolidation of interests.

On Saturday last arrived here in the Brig Little Sarah, 24 days from Kingston, (Jamaica) Mr. Bowen, Mrs. Bowen, and Mr. M'Currah, of Jamaica, and Mr. Hugh Lenox of this city.

On Monday the 18th inst. Captain Stakes' troop of light dragoons moved from Elizabeth-Town, (N. J.) on their route to the western country.

Mr. VINING has informed the people of Delaware that he declines being chosen member of Congress for that state at the next election.—JOHN DICKINSON, Esq. has also declined being elected Governor of that state.

On Tuesday the 19th inst. arrived at Wilmington, (Delaware) the Ship Wilmington, Capt. Jeffries, in 37 days from Belfast, with upwards of 500 souls.

The passengers on board the ship Wilmington, from Belfast to Wilmington, have published a certificate purporting their grateful sense of the very humane and kind treatment of Capt. James Jeffries during a passage of 37 days.

Humanity—delightful tale—
More sweet than summer's fairest gale,
That wafts us to our destined shore;
For thou exists, when that is o'er.

In the Montgomery, Bunyan, arrived at New-York from London, came twenty-five passengers.

PAPERS received from Cape-Francois, to the last of May, give but an imperfect idea of the Colony. From a perusal of them we collect the following information.

A committee of the Colonial Assembly, about the middle of May, reported the plan of a Constitution for the Colony. The papers received do not give a copy of it. The Assembly have begun to discuss its merits; but their proceedings, owing to the restrictions laid on the press, do not appear.

Some stir has been made in the Assembly, to render its operations independent of the National Assembly, by representing that it has not the right to repeal the constitutional law of the 28th of Sept. which respects the Colonies; and that, the Colonial Assembly, holding its powers as the National Assembly does from the Constituting Assembly, will acknowledge no other law as their guide, in enacting those concerning the internal government of Saint-Domingo, than the constitutional law of the 28th of September.

It is proposed to submit to the King, for his approbation, their laws, in the same manner, as the National Assembly.

And also, to draw up an account of the decrees proposed and enacted by the Constituting and Legislative Assemblies, relative to the Colonies, with observations to prove, that the want of local knowledge in those bodies, has not a little contributed to blow up the flame of discord, and is one of the first causes of the calamities suffered in Saint-Domingo; that the National Assembly may clearly see, the propriety of leaving to the Colonies to enact the laws which are to govern them, without which powers the colonies cannot exist.

Mr. FAVERANCES, a Member of the Colonial Assembly, proposed to abolish personal slavery, and to decree, as essential to the existence of Sugar Colonies, a species of slavery, binding the slave to the soil. He also proposed regulations, forbidding the use of slaves for domestic services, and to fill their places by hired freemen. He represented, in support of this plan, domestic slaves as the cause of the present disturbances, from the opportunities they had of seeing, hearing, and learning. He also insisted on the advantages of increasing the population of whites by this means, and thereby opposing, with more force, any attempts of the negroes; and on the prospect of a more careful culture, by restoring to the sugar plantations, 100,000 working negroes.

These propositions of Mr. FAVERANCES, who appears to be an eloquent and influential member, were ordered to lie on the table, to be taken up after the completion of the Constitution.

The Assembly appears unanimously of opinion, that slavery, in some shape or other, is necessary to the very existence of the sugar colonies.

Martinico has framed its constitution. A respectable number of the Members of the Colonial Assembly, appear to be warm supporters of the rights of the free people of colour.

Additional Particulars of the Death of the KING of SWEDEN.

"The night the King went to the Opera, he went first to his own box, attended only by one Chamberlain; and when they were seated, he said, "Now is the time if they mean to murder me, for them to do it; for you alone, cannot defend me." Afterwards he said, "Well, we will go down;" and the moment he went, he saw his fate, for those who were in the plot crowded about him; and so close was the assassin, that he felt the muzzle of the pistol before it went off.—Among the number of those that were taken up, was a Baron Horne, who declared himself not only an accomplice, but the principal in the conspiracy. (London Paper.)

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

It is remarkable that all the recent complaints respecting the excise, originate at the seat of government; the complexion and features of these complaints are so similar, that it is taking no great risk to pronounce them all the illegitimate offspring of one family, if not of one parent—but the public may rest assured, that these paper puppets are not supported by

corresponding productions from those parts of the several states which are principally interested in the business. Accounts from various quarters, particularly from the southward, indicate such an acquiescence in the law, as must completely disappoint the hopes and wishes of those who take so much pains to brew mischief.

A paragraph in the National Gazette of June 18th, announced that "the canker worms" in Massachusetts and Connecticut, had formed a "powerful confederacy" against the "eastern excise," and were manifesting "their wrath and indignation" against the law, by "making dreadful ravages among the apple trees" in that quarter.

It is strange, says a correspondent, that men who on all occasions boast of their own extraordinary philanthropy, should behold their neighbor's crops destroyed with malignant satisfaction. The pleasure resulting from such sentiments, and the honor of being associated in politics with "canker worms" are not envied by the people of New-England.

As the ravages of these insects have in some measure ceased, it is recommended to those whose genius and education have rendered them wise and learned in the natural history of caterpillars, to consider, whether it is not advisable to concert some new measures for cementing and harmonizing the views and interests of this "powerful confederacy."

Nothing, says a correspondent, can better shew the spirit by which a certain FACTION is actuated, than the gross and barefaced expedients they practice to impose on the supposed ignorance and credulity of their fellow-citizens. Of this notable specimen is to be found in the animadversions on the late loan from the Bank of the United States to the government, contained in the National Gazette of the 21st inst. Among other foppish and absurdities, it is asserted that "the loan will consist of paper, which costs the bank nothing," and that it will be "repaid in gold and silver." This is a direct and palpable untruth. The loan in question, and every loan which is made by the bank, either to the public or individuals, is absolutely and unequivocally a loan in specie. The moment after the loan is lent is passed to the credit of the borrower, he or any person to whom he gives an order, for the whole, or any part of it, can go or send to the bank and take out the amount in guineas, dollars, or other gold or silver.—And this, in fact, is done in every case in which gold and silver are more convenient to the party entitled to receive than bank notes. If he takes bank notes, it can only be because he prefers them. And what are these notes? They are payable to the bearer on demand, in gold or silver. Every holder of a note can go or send to the bank any day in the week, except Sunday, and receive the amount of it in specie. These are facts known to every citizen of Philadelphia, to every well-informed man in the United States.

When, therefore, the whole sum lent can, in the first instance, be taken out of the bank in gold or silver, or both, at the mere pleasure of the BORROWER—when, if he takes notes, it must be for no other reason than because he prefers them—and when, for the notes which he takes, he or any other person into whose hands they come, can at any time demand and receive at the bank their amount in gold and silver—with what propriety, with what plausibility, with what semblance of truth or modesty, can the people be told that the loan in question consists of paper which costs nothing to the bank?

But this is not all. It is endeavored by ambiguous and artful expressions, to induce a belief that the government has wantonly, without consideration, and at the expense of the people, granted four millions of dollars to the bank. This is the natural inference which uninformed readers would draw from what is said: and yet nothing is further from the truth. The government has not granted a single farthing. It has only granted to a number of individuals a corporate capacity to enable them to associate and unite their own money and funds to carry on the business of banking. It is true, they make a profit by that business; but they make it only at the expense of those who voluntarily deal with them, not at the expense of the people, as is falsely and wickedly asserted. They make it at the expense of those who are willing to borrow their money; for the loan of which too they can take no more than six per cent. per annum. The borrower also finds his compensation in the use of the money which is lent to him; so that in strictness the profits of the bank are at nobody's expense; since every one who contributes to them gets a full equivalent for what he contributes. Nay, he commonly makes a profit to himself, over and above what he pays.

Neither has this mere privilege, this capacity to associate and act as a body, been granted without abundant consideration. Several important public advantages afford of themselves sufficient compensation. The accommodations to trade by facilitating loans to those who carry it on—and by establishing, in the notes of the bank, a more convenient medium of remittance from place to place. The promoting of the easy collection of the revenue by means of those loans, and of an increased circulation. The rendering it more easy to the government to obtain loans on moderate terms in cases of emergency; as in the very instance which has called forth the malevolent strictures under examination.—Nor are these the only considerations of the grant.—A special and direct equivalent has been secured by the government, in the very terms of it, worth at this moment 1,200,000 dollars.

This results from the right reserved to the government to subscribe 2,000,000 of dollars to the stock of the bank; borrowing back with one hand what is subscribed with the other, & without an immediate advance of a single shilling. By this operation, at the present price of bank stock, the government has made a clear net profit of the sum above mentioned, namely, 1,200,000 dollars, since it can dispose of its share of that stock at an advance of sixty per cent.

The government then has in fact secured to itself one fifth of all the profits which the bank has made, or shall hereafter make. It has secured to itself what is now equal to a clear gain of 1,200,000 dollars.—Are 1,200,000 dollars no consideration?

Let the conduct of the national government be compared with that of the states, which have made similar grants. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New-York, Maryland. Which of these states has made so advantageous a bargain for itself as Congress have done for the Union?—Neither of them.—Then where is the ground to say that, in making the grant, Congress acted wantonly and without consideration?—Peace, Citizens! Peace!

The Editor has received several letters of the following import.

Richmond, June 13th, 1792.

SIR,
YOU will please to discontinue my paper after the receipt of this. I assure you it is with regret, that I give up the UNITED STATES GAZETTE; but I think the tax so unjust and arbitrary, that I am determined never to contribute any thing to encourage it.
I am, Sir, your most obedient.

Under the former Post-Office Law, the exchange of newspapers between printers was a matter of courtesy and indulgence; and so uncertain was the communication which arose from this indulgence, that those exchange papers were intercepted and prevented from reaching their destination more than half the time.—With respect to papers for subscribers, the business was still more precarious.—During three years experience, a series of facts have occurred, so adverse to a distant circulation of a newspaper, that the Editor of this Gazette is fully convinced that the business would very soon have entirely ceased, had not government interposed.—For eighteen months preceding the first of June, not more than two thirds of the numbers of the Gazette were received by distant subscribers, through the medium of the post-office.—The consequence was, that a very considerable proportion of them were discouraged from continuing their subscriptions—and in a very short time, the idea of taking papers printed at the seat of government, would have been very generally abandoned.—Complaints became universal; to remedy which, the new law was passed—an expence was inevitable—the first enquiry was, whether this expence should be thrown upon the community at large, or whether it should be borne by those immediately benefited—for the income from the post-office was not calculated to be more than sufficient for the support of the department.—It being determined that it would be unjust to impose the burthen on the whole community—the next enquiry was how the business should be equalized? It is known that the printing business is carried on in the northern states at a much cheaper rate than in the southern.—Had provision been made to transmit papers by the mail free of expence, it is evident that the southern printers would have been placed in a very disadvantageous situation—for the northern printers would have poured their publications into the southern states, at a price greatly below what the same work can possibly be executed there.

Another consideration was—the state of the business as it respected a great number of private news-carriers, who traverse various parts of the United States out of the post-roads—some reference to the rates paid by those who employed these riders, was necessary—on the plan of having the expence general, these would have been subjected to a double imposition, merely on account of not living on the post-road.

Great pains was taken to ascertain the lowest rate of postage, which would be competent to defraying the expence—and it may be reasonably expected, that if on experiment the present rates are more than sufficient to ensure the object, a punctual transmission of the papers, that they will be reduced—no idea of a revenue from newspapers being contemplated.

The rates at present are not more than one quarter of the sum paid to many private posts.—Should the law conduce to punctuality, of which there can be no doubt, the papers will be doubly valuable, and from present appearances, the circulation of newspapers will very soon be greatly increased—this, whatever may be suggested to the contrary, was the design of Congress in passing the law—for as ignorance is the support of Tyranny, so misrepresentation and falsehood are the bane of Liberty and good government, the effects of which can only be counteracted by enabling the people to see and judge for themselves.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Andrew, Shevell, Madeira,	
Eagle, Pell, Oporto,	
Levant, Harrison, St. Vincent,	
Brig Little Sarah, Lowrey, Jamaica,	
Kitty, Davis, St. Thomas,	
Triumph, Lathrop, Jamaica,	
Georgia Packet, Burrroughs, Charleston,	
St. John the Baptist, Bayonne,	
Mercury, Gardiner, St. Croix,	
Schooner, Levering, Cape-Francois,	
Resourse, Denabree, do,	
Commerce, Foulke, Curacao,	
La Patrie, La Relche, Leogane,	
Eagle, Jones, Charleston,	
Hope, Smith, North-Carolina,	
Relief, Welsh, Virginia,	
Polly & Sally, M'Neran, do,	
Jolly Bacchus, O'Neal, Plank Bridge,	
Friendship, Bowen, Maryland,	
Good Industry, Brown, N. Carolina,	
Sloop Sally, Lawrence, Nevis,	
Rainbow, Mackie, Virginia,	
Nancy, Walley, N. Carolina,	
Hope, Idollette, do,	
Poplar, Lightbourne, St. Croix,	
Jenny and Betsy, Darvel, St. Eustatia,	
Hope, Keen, do,	
Harmony, Peck, New-York,	
Julian, Redfield, do,	
Sally, Bels, Virginia,	
Dolphin, Carhart, do,	
Favourite Betsy, Swain, do,	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/2
3 per Cents,	12/4
Deferred,	13/
Indents,	13/
Final Settlements,	20/
Half shares Bank U. S. 62 64 per cent. prem.	
Shares Bank North-America, 25 ditto.	

** Advertisements of one square, or less, will be published in this paper once for 50 Cents, and each subsequent insertion at 20 Cents.

SOCIETY FOR ESTABLISHING
USEFUL MANUFACTURES.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Society for establishing useful manufactures, held at Newark, on Friday the eighteenth day of May, 1792, at which time was passed the following.

Supplement to an ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance for securing the punctual payment of the monies due on the subscriptions to the society for establishing useful manufactures."

WHEREAS by the third section of the ordinance entitled, "An ordinance for securing the punctual payment of the monies due on the subscriptions to the society for establishing useful manufactures," it is ordained, that if any subscriber or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the second, third or fourth payment of his, her or their respective inscriptions, for the space of three days after the expiration of the time limited by the law of incorporation for the said payments, that is to say, the second payment, on the 13th day of July, 1792: that then and in that case, all and every share or shares, of such person or persons, so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said directors and their successors for the common benefit of the said society.

And whereas circumstances render it inexpedient to exact full payment of the second instalment on the said thirteenth day of July next, or within three days thereafter.

Be it therefore ordained, by the deputy governor and directors of the society for establishing useful manufactures, that if the said second payment shall be made in manner following, that is to say, one equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of August next, one other equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of September next, and one other equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of October next, with lawful interest computed thereon from the said thirteenth day of July next, that then and in such case, the said penalty mentioned in the said section, shall not be exacted, any thing in the said ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

A. MERCER, Dep. Gov.

Extract from the minutes,

JAMES GRIFFITHS, Clerk.

A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £. 750 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

S C H E M E.

1	Prize of 2000	Dollars is 2000
1	1000	1000
2	500	1000
5	200	1000
10	100	1000
30	50	1500
90	20	1800
1675	4	6700

1814 Prizes. 16000
3520 Blanks.

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will positively commence on the second Monday in July, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER, }
PETER KEENON, } Managers.
ANTHONY W. WHITE, }

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

* * * Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all those who may be disposed to purchase Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Postmaster, at New-Brunswick, and enclosing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of such letters.

New-Brunswick, April 20, 1792.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.—Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierlon, Esq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Esq. Trenton, of John Singer, Esq. Amboy, of James Parker, Esq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotswood; and of the Managers in Brunswick.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, New-York,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE and SALE of STOCKS ON COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2,

(t.f.)

WASHINGTON, in the Territory of COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, to the person who, before the fifteenth day of July next, shall produce to them the most approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The site of the building, if the artist will attend to it, will of course influence the aspect and outline of his plan; and it's destination will point out to him the number, size, and distribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the present, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they shall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plans, elevations of each front, and sections through the building, in such directions as may be necessary to explain the internal structure; and an estimate of the cubic feet of brick-work composing the whole mass of the walls.

March 14, 1792.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, in the Territory of COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF A LOT in this City, to be designated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, to the person who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, shall produce to them the most approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they shall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room } sufficient to accommodate 300 } these rooms
A Room for the Representatives } persons each. } to be of
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter } full elevation.
A Senate Room of 1200 square feet area
An Antichamber or Lobby to the last
12 Rooms of 600 square feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plans, elevations of each front, and sections through the building in such directions as may be necessary to explain the internal structure; and an estimate of the cubic feet of brick-work composing the whole mass of the walls.

March 14, 1792.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the specie proportion of the third payment due on the first Monday of July next, on each share of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of discount and deposit; and that transfers of public debt on account of such payment, may be made on the books of the Treasury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commissioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which transfers to be deposited in the office in which the specie proportion of such payment shall be made.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed fourteen days previous to the first days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the first day of July ensuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and bounded on the East by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is first rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an easy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marsh, from which (by an easy ascent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing stream of water runs through this tract, on which is a seat for a mill, and in which is good sport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and small game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the season. A good mansion-house, garden, and necessary out-buildings; an orchard of the best kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a spring crop putting in. Apply to PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Esq. No. 86, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia; Mr. HUMPHREY WATERMAN, at the Washington, on the Bristol road; or to Doctor TOMS, at Nelhamany Ferry, Bucks County. The purchaser, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the residue, paying interest.

May 5. (ep.t.f.)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791.

t.f.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, stout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much swelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a short linen coat, a pair of fustian breeches, a ruffled shirt, an old beaver hat, with shoes, stockings and buckles, all good. Also, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown short coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, full stockings, a new wool hat, new shoes and buckles. Whoever will secure said Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSOON and SOUCHONG, Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

PRICE CURRENT.—PHILA DE LPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

JUNE 27.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

ANCHORS pr. lb. 7c 8c	Pitch, pr. bbl. 1d 73c 2d
Allum, English, pr. c. 3d 73c 4d	Pork, Burlington, 1d 11c 6c
Ditto, Roch pr. lb. 11c	—Lower country 10c
Alfhes, pot, per ton, 90d 100d	—Carolina 9d
—Pearl, 137d 140d	Peas, Albany pr. bush. 73c
Arrack pr. gall. 1d 33c 1d 67c	Pepper, pr. lb. 50c
Brandy, common, 1d 20c	Pimento 16c
—Cogniac 1d 33c	Raisins, best, pr. keg 7d
Braziletto, pr. ton. 32d 33c 6c	Ditto pr. jar 3d
Bricks, pr. M. 4d 7d	Ditto pr. box 4d
Bread, ship, pr. cwt. 1d 80c 2d	Rice pr. cwt. 2d 67c
Ditto, pilot 3d 67c	Robin pr. bbl. 2d 33c 2d 67c
Ditto, small water 36c 40c	Jamaica pr. gall. 118c 122c
Beer, American, in } 1d 40c	Antigua 111c
bot pr. doz. bot. incl. } 1d 40c	Windward 93c 100c
—pr. bbl. 4d 67c	Barbadoes 87c
Oak pr. M feet, 9d 10d	Country, N. E. 67c
Merch. pine 16d 17d	Salt petre, pr. cwt. 13d 33c 14d
Sap, do. 8d	Sassafras pr. ton 6d 8d
—N. Eng. 11d	Shot 140d
Cedar 14d	STEEL { German pr. lb. 9c
The above are the Shallop prices; } for the Yard prices add 1d 33c } pr. M. }	{ English, blistered cwt. 10d American pr. ton 13d 33c Crowley's pr. bag 10d 67c Snake root pr. lb. 20c 42c
Brimstone rolls pr. cwt. 3d 33c	Soap, Brown 6c
Beef, Boston 8d	—White 8c
—Country 6d 7d	—Castile 11c
Butter pr. lb. 14c	Starch 7c
—in kegs 9c 10c	Snuff pr. doz. bot. 4d 5d 60c
Sper. pr. lb. 43c	Spermaceti, refined, 48c
Wax 53c 56c	Sail cloth, English, } No 1, per yard, } 28c
Myrtle Wax 13c	—Boston, No. I. 30c
Mould, tallow 11c	—No. II. 29c
Dipped 10c	Russia sheeting, pr. p. 12d
Cheese, English, pr. lb. 19c	Lump, pr. lb. 24c
—Country 8c 10c	Loaf, single refined 26c
Chocolate 17c 18c	Ditto, double do. 36c
Cinnamon 2d 40c 2d 67c	Havannah, white 17c 18c
Cloves 1d 20c	Ditto, brown, 15c
Coal pr. bushel 20c 22c	Musco, pr. cwt. 14d 16d 67c
Cocoa pr. cwt. 14d 67c	Spirits Turpentine p. g. 33c 37c
Coffee pr. lb. 20c	{ Allum pr. bush. 24c 2c Liverpool 29c
Copperas pr. cwt. 1d 67c	Cadiz 23c 24c
Cordage 7d 67c 8d	Lisbon 25c 27c
Cotton pr. lb. 26c 33c	Ship build. W. O. } 12d 13d 33c
Curants 13c	frames p. ton, } 12d 13d 33c
Duck, Russia, pr. piece 11d 33c	Do. L. O. 15d 33c 16d 67c
—Ravens 8d 93c 9d 67c	Do. red cedar, p. f. 33c 40c
Feathers pr. lb. 40c 44c	Shingles, lb. p. M. 2d 33c 2d 67c
Flax 11c 12c	Do. long dressed 12d 13d 33c
Flaxseed pr. bush. 85c 90c	Scantling, heart, 2d 33c
Flour, Super. pr. bbl. 4d 80c	—Sap 8d 8d 67d
—Common, 4d 40c	Pipe pr. 1000 29d
—Burriddings, best 3d 84c	W. O. hoghead 19d 38c
—Meal, Indian 2d 52c	R. O. do. 19d 30
—ditto Rye, 2d 67c	Leogan 21d c
—Ship-stuff pr. cwt. 1d	Barrel 10d
Fullic pr. ton, 20d	Heading 26d 67c
Gin, Holland, pr. cafe, 4d 67c	Otter, best pr. pic. 4d 67c
Do. pr. gall. 80c	Minks 20c 40c
Glue, pr. cwt. 20d 21d 33c	Fox, grey 20c 80c
Ginger, whiterace 7d	—red 1d 20c
Ditto, common 7d	Martins 24c 1d
Ditto, ground pr. lb. 8c	Fishers 33c 67c
Ginseng, 20c 24c	Bears 3c
Gunpowder, can- } 3d 73c 4d	Raccoons 27c 60c
non, pr. q. c. }	Musk-rats 11c 20c
Ditto, fine glazed 4d	Beaver, pr. lb. 67c 1d 33c
Wheat pr. bush. 90c	Deer, in hair 20c 30c
Rye 54c	Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl. 1d
Oats 26c	—Carolina, 32 gall. 1d 33c 1d 67c
Indian corn 40c	Turpentine pr. bbl. 1d 67c 2d
Barley 90c	James R. best 3d 60c 73c
—Best shelled pr. lb. 3c	—inferior 2d 67c 3d
Buckwheat per bush. 40c	—old 4d 67c
Hemp, to. pr. ton, 120d 146. 67c	Rappahannock 2d 50c 3d
American, pr. lb. 4c 5c	Colo. Maryland 5d 33c 8d
Herrings, pr. bbl. 2d 67c	Dark 2d 40c
Hides, raw pr. lb. 9c 11c	Long-leaf 2d 40c
Hops 27c	Eastern-thore 2d 27c
Hoghead hoops, pr. M 15d	Carolina, new 2d 7c 3d
Indigo, French lb. 1d 20c 1d 33c	—old do.
—Carolina 40c 1d	Hyson pr. lb. 93c 1d 28c
Irons, sad pr. ton, 133d 33c	Hyson skin, 53c 67c
—Castings pr. cwt. 3d 47c	Souchong, 50c 93c
Bar pr. ton, 82d 67c	Congo, 43c 50c
Pig 24d 26d 67c	Bohea, 30c 33c
Sheet 173d 33c	Tallow, refined 9c
Nail rods 96d	Tin pr. box, 13d 33c 67c
Junk, pr. cwt. 4d 5d	Verdigrease pr. lb. 47c 53c
Lard, hogs pr. lb. 9c 10c	Vermillion 1d 33c 1d 67c
Lead in pigs pr. c. 5d 33c 5d 67c	Varnish, 33c 37c
—in bars 7d	Madeira, pr. p. 106d 200d
Lead, white 10d 10d 67c	Lisbon 96d 100d
—red 6d 40c 6d 67c	Teneriffe, pr. gal. 51c 60c
Leather, foal pr. lb. 14c 17c 20c	Fayal 44c 49c
Lignum vitæ pr. ton, 5d 60c 6d	Port pr. p. 106d 67c 120d
Logwood 24d	Do. in bottles, pr. doz. 4d
Mace pr. lb. 7d 33c 67c	Claret 4d 6d
Mackarel, best pr. bbl. 9d	Sherry pr. gall. 90c 1d 20c
—second quality 6d 67c	Malaga 77c 80c
Madder, best pr. lb. 16c 20c	Wax, Bees pr. lb. 25c 27c
Marble, wrought, pr. f. 1d 33c 2d	Whale-bone, long pr. lb. 13c 30c
Maft spars 33c 67c	COURSE OF EXCHANGE.
Molasses pr. gall. 44c 50c	Bills of Exchange, London,
Mustard per lb. 87c	90 days } pr. ct. above par.
Mahogany pr. foot, 10c	60 days } ditto.
Nails, 10d 12d and 20d—10c	30 days } pr. ct. above par.
Nutmegs pr. lb. 7d 8d	Amsterdam, 60 days,
Linseed, pr. gall. 65c 67c	pr. guilders, 37c
Olive 87c	90 days 36c
Ditto pr. cafe, 2d 50c	Government bills, drawn at 10
Best sweet in } 10d 50c	days per 12 guilders, 4d 44c
flasks, pr. box }	France, 60 days 81c
—baskets 12 bottles 5d	
Spermaceti pr. gall. 48c	
Train 24c 27c	
—Whale 22c 28c	
Porter pr. cask, 5d 33c	
—London, pr. doz. 1d 60c	
Porter, American } 1d 41c 1d 60c	
pr. doz. bot. incl. }	

GEORGETOWN (POTOWMAC.)

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH OPENED A

House of Entertainment,

At the Sign of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, In that commodious House lately occupied by Thomas Beale, Esq. Mayor of this Town.

He has furnished himself with a stock of the best Liquors, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction by procuring, in their season, the best of every species of provision, and having the same served up in the most neat and elegant manner.

GEORGE H. LEIGH.